THE OCCURRENCE OF THE GENUS *STETHYNIUM* IN CALIFORNIA

(Hymenoptera: Mymaridae)

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The mymarid genus *Stethynium* has previously been represented in North America only by a single species (*faunum* Girault) from Illinois. The finding of *annulatum* n. sp. is the first record of the genus occurring in California. No host records are available for this group, but the species are presumed to be parasitic in the eggs of other insects.

Stethynium annulatum Doutt, new species

Readily distinguished from *faunum* and the European *triclavatum* by the antennal characters, particularly the relative lengths of the funicle segments. In addition the basal dilation of the caudal margin of the fore wing is not so pronounced as in *faunum* and *triclavatum*, and there are fewer lines of discal cilia. The general body color and the presence of circular concavities on the scape further separate *annulatum* from the only other known American species, *faunum*. The posterior wings are not broadened as in the Australian species, *peregrinum*.

Female. Length 0.62 mm. General body color dark brown, the head, thorax, and posterior two-thirds of abdomen concolorous. Basal third of abdomen yellow. Legs very pale yellow except for apical tarsal segments which are dusky. Scape honey yellow; pedicel and funicle pale yellow, the same as the legs; club dusky. Compound eyes and ocelli very deep red, appearing black in transmitted light. Wings hyaline.

Fore wings somewhat narrow for the genus; not densely ciliate and bearing 9-12 lines of discal cilia across widest portion. Longest marginal cilia slightly longer than distance across greatest wing width. Marginal cilia short at apex of fore wing (Fig. 1, c).

Posterior wings narrow (about as in the type species, *triclavatum*). Single row of discal cilia placed somewhat caudad of wing

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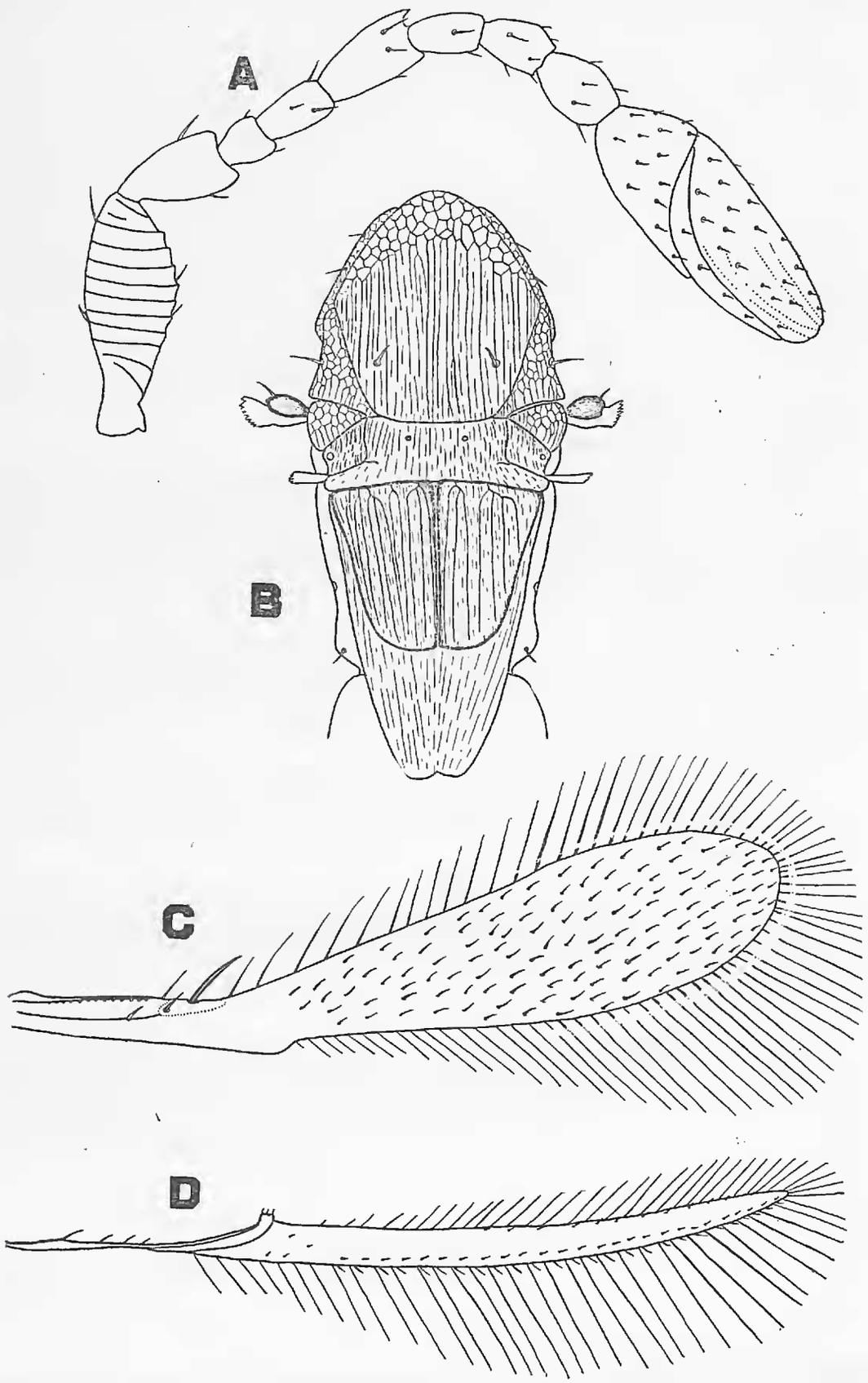

Fig. 1. *Stethynium annulatum*, n. sp. A. Antenna. B. Thorax, dorsal view. C. Fore wing. D. Posterior wing.

blade center. Longest marginal cilia approximately four times greatest wing width (Fig. 1, d).

Antennal scape with about 10 distinct circular concavities. The specific name, *annulatum*, is derived from the ringed appearance of the sclerotized ridged areas between the concavities. Scape equal in length to pedicel and first two funicle segments combined. Pedicel longer than broad, subequal to funicle 3, the longest segment of the funicle. Funicle 1 barely longer than wide, the smallest funicle segment. Funicle 2 rectangular. Joints 4, 5, and 6 subequal in length. Segment 6 subovate. Club indistinctly three segmented. Club segment 2 distinguishable only with careful magnification. The structure of the two distal club segments together with the elongate sensorial areas of the third segment give the club a lamellate appearance. Antennal characters shown in Fig. 1, a. Pubescence inconspicuous. Mandibles quadridentate.

Thorax subequal in length to abdomen. Mesoscutum with reticulate sculpturing in anterior portion becoming longitudinally striate posteriorly. Parapsidal sutures complete, parapsides reticulate. Each parapsis bearing a single seta. Scutum bearing two setae near parapsidal furrows. Axillae widely separated, reticulate. Scutellum longitudinally striate. Transscuttellar suture prominent. Metanotum with longitudinal median suture. Two distinct dorso-lateral scutellar areas present just caudad of axillae. Phragma extending into abdomen (Fig. 1, b).

Abdomen sessile, elongate, showing Anagrine affinities. Ovipositor and attendant valves exserted for a length equal to length of funicle segment 2.

Tarsi four segmented. Cephalic tibial spur bifid at apex, curved. Strigil present. Proximal segment of cephalic tarsi slightly longer than succeeding segment; distal 3 segments subequal in length.

Male. Unknown.

Described from five specimens mounted in balsam on individual slides. Holotype, female, collected by sweeping native vegetation at HECKER PASS near GILROY, CALIFORNIA, August 22, 1947 (R. L. Doutt). One female *paratype*, same locality, August 22, 1947 (R. L. Doutt). Two female *paratypes* same locality, September 17, 1947 (R. L. Doutt). One female *paratype* trapped on yellow "tanglefoot board" in orange tree, Peralta, California, August 25, 1946 (R. C. Dickson).

Type deposited in the collection of the Division of Biological Control, University of California. One paratype to be deposited in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences. One paratype to be deposited in the United States National Museum.